

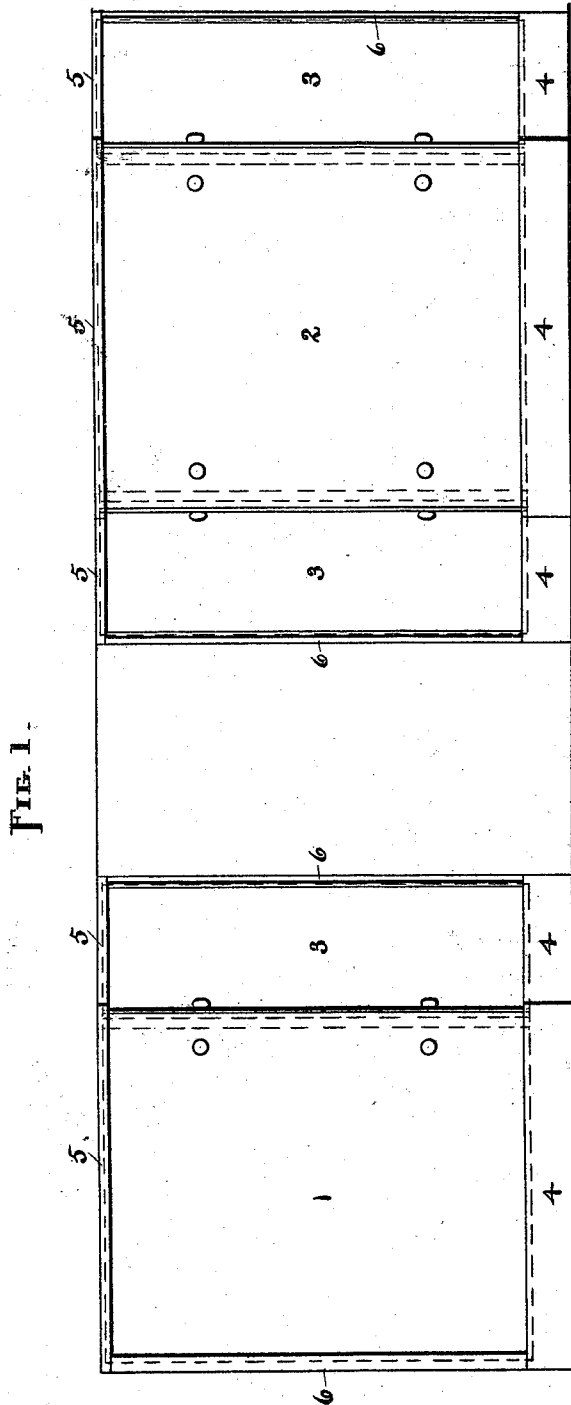
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. POLLARD.
SHOW WINDOW.

No. 561,339.

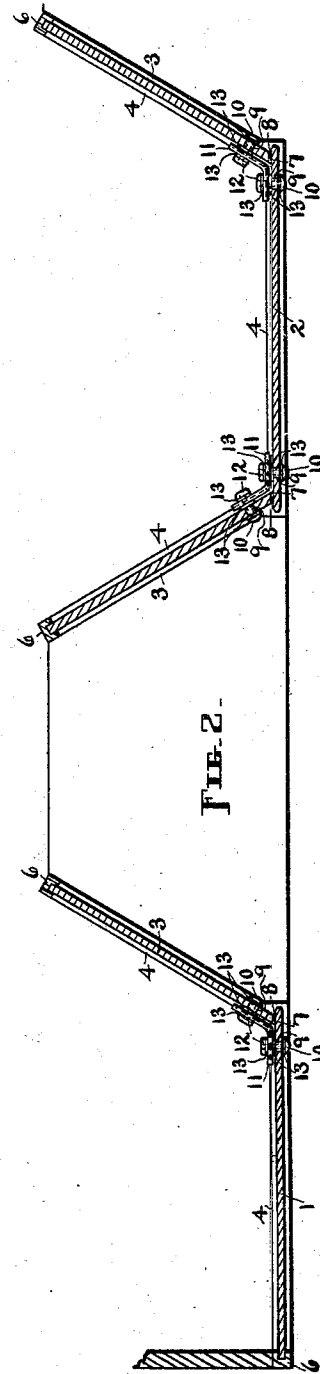
Patented June 2, 1896.



FIF-1

WITNESSES:

H. P. Bailey
A. J. Sprague



FILE-2

INVENTOR,

F. Pollard,

 BY

Burridge & Cutter
ATTORNEYS.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

F. POLLARD.
SHOW WINDOW.

No. 561,339.

Patented June 2, 1896.

FIG. 3.

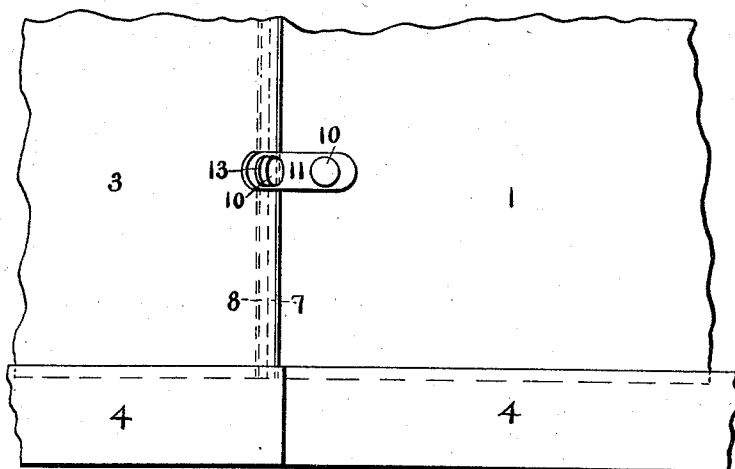


FIG. 4.

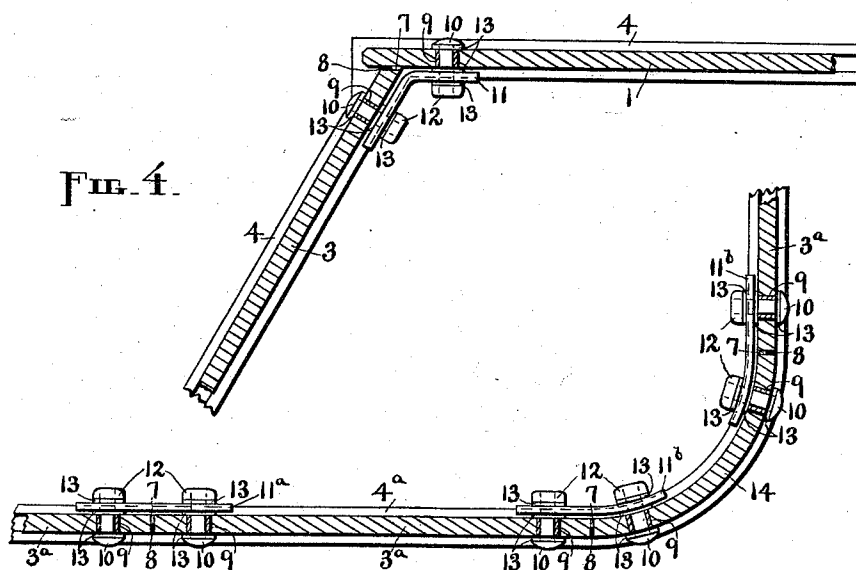


FIG. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK POLLARD, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SHOW-WINDOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 561,339, dated June 2, 1896.

Application filed February 17, 1896. Serial No. 579,487. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK POLLARD, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Show-Windows, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to windows commonly placed in the fronts of stores, at one or both sides of the entrance, for the purpose of displaying or exposing goods to the best advantage to the passing public; and it consists, essentially, of the peculiar means adopted for making a perfect joint between two or more glass plates, as hereinafter fully described and especially claimed.

The object of my improvement is to provide a show-window of angular, straight, or curved construction or a combination of two or more such forms without having recourse to a frame or upright of any kind at the junction of the glass plates, whereby the attractiveness of said window is greatly enhanced and its usefulness for display purposes much improved. Heretofore an upright frame or support of some sort has been necessary to hold the adjacent edges of the window-glass in place; but with my construction I am able to dispense with said frame. The joints in this construction are, of course, water-tight, as in the former method of joining the plates.

That my invention may be seen and fully understood by others reference will be had to the following specification and annexed drawings, forming a part thereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of two windows, illustrating my invention as adapted to angular construction; Fig. 2, a plan view of the same, the glass being sectioned; Fig. 3, an enlarged inside view showing the joint between two plates abutting at an angle; Fig. 4, a sectional view of the same; and Fig. 5, a sectional view of four plates, showing the form of joints made by straight and curved plates abutting each other without forming angles.

Similar figures of reference designate like parts in the drawings and specification.

It will be understood that any number of glass plates, either straight or curved, may be joined together if a suitable support is provided at the top, bottom, and extreme

ends, and said plates, when straight, may continue in a given direction, or turn a corner by forming an angle with each other, or the corner may be made with the help of a curved plate. The angle at which two plates stand in relation to each other may vary to suit any contingency.

In Figs. 1 and 2 two show-windows are shown with a doorway between, said windows consisting of the two wide glass plates 1 and 2 at the front and the three narrow plates 3, each standing at an angle with the former. The plates 1, 2, and 3 are supported by the base 4, the top frame 5, and the upright end frames 6, the latter appearing only at the extreme ends of each series of glass plates. The ends of the plates 1 and 2 adjacent to the plates 3 extend a short distance beyond said plates 3, thereby making a neater and more pleasing appearance and for the better protection of their respective joints.

Since all joints between the plates 1 and 2 and the plates 3 are alike, but one of said joints will be described, and it will be understood that said description is applicable to all similar joints.

The edge of the glass plate 3, which is adjacent to the inside face of the plate 1, is beveled, so as to be parallel to said face when the proper angle is given to said plate 3. Before the plates 1 and 3 are permanently fixed in the base 4 and the frames 5 and 6 the strip 7, of felt or other suitable material, is inserted between adjacent surfaces of said plates. The strip 7 is about as wide as one-half of the thickness of the plate 3 (or 1) and occupies the inner half of the interstice between said plate and the plate 1. Said strip 7 serves as a yielding buffer between abutting surfaces of the glass and also a back for the water-proof and air-tight filling 8, of putty or other suitable substance. The filling 8 occupies the outer half of the interstice between the plates 1 and 3.

Perforations are provided in the plates 1 and 3, near the junction of the same, to receive the sleeves 9 and the bolts 10. After the plates 1 and 3 have been fixed in the base 4 and the frames 5 and 6, with the strip 7 and the filling 8 in place, the joint between said plates is rendered secure by means of the angular metallic straps 11 and the bolts 10,

which are passed through holes in said straps and plates and secured by the nuts 12. The angle of each strap 11 conforms to that of the abutting plates, and opposite ends of said strap are attached to adjacent plates, the nuts 12 being on the inside. The washers 13 are interposed between adjacent surfaces of the glass and the connecting metallic members and, with the sleeves 9, keep the metal from coming into contact with said glass. The sleeves 9 and washers 13 are preferably made of rubber. It will now be seen that an exceedingly strong, durable, and tight joint is formed in the manner hereinbefore described, and one quite capable of taking the place of the old upright.

Any number of straps 11, with attached parts, may be employed for each joint, two only being shown in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 5 the three straight plates 3^a and the curved plate 14 are shown, abutting at their adjacent edges in all cases, as is necessary where joints are formed between straight or curved and straight plates. The supporting-base 4^a is shown, and the strips 7 and filling 8 appear between adjacent edges of the plates 3^a and 14. The straight strap 11^a connects the adjoining plates 3^a, and the partially-curved straps 11^b connect the curved plate 14 with adjoining straight plates 3^a. The bolts

10, sleeves 9, washers 13, and nuts 12 are employed in holding the straps 11^a and 11^b securely in position, as in the case before described, holes being provided in the glass to receive said sleeves and bolts. The straps 11, 11^a, and 11^b are similar to each other with the exception of the slight change necessary to have them conform to the surface of the glass.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination in a show-window, of a base, a top and end frames, two or more abutting glass plates, and metallic straps secured to said plates near their adjacent ends by bolts and nuts, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination in a show-window, of a base, a top and end frames, two or more abutting glass plates, metallic straps secured to said plates near their adjacent ends by bolts and nuts, and a soft strip and water-tight filling between adjacent surfaces of said plates, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FREDERICK POLLARD.

Witnesses:

F. A. CUTTER,
GEORGE SCHUMANN.